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## Patriotism and Savagery.

## The Right of American Troops to Be in Sulu.

In questioning the right of General Wood and his troops to be in Sulu, anti-imperialists have followed a line of argument which is familiar in English newspapers, and causes a feeling of weariness among those English residents of India and other colonies who know that the English troops there act merely as a police force to preserve order. Unless such a military police force upholds oppression on the part of the white people—which has rarely been charged against it—there is no more sense in protesting against its operations than in abusing a police officer for clubbing a man who has run amuck with a knife.

One of the poems of Kipling illustrates this condition of things in a stern and succinct fashion. He describes the expedition of a British captain and his men in pursuit of a band of Burmese outlaws. At the end of a long march they found the cutla.

A camp deserted a village freed,  
A black cross blighted the morning gold,  
And the body upon it was stark and cold.

Was it just for the British troops to uphold the rights of Boh da Thrope to raise particular Cain in Burma, or the rights of the peaceful villagers who were thus burnt and shot and crucified? Yet a couplet of the poem tersely explains the attitude of the Little Englander toward the Boh:

Over the water the papers cried,  
"The patriot fights for his country-side."

We have a right to demand that the men who fight our battles in the Philippines lend their swords to no unjust cause, to no cause subversive of civilization; but in fighting savages, they cannot reasonably be expected to accomplish their ends by taking the chief aside and saying, "Now, my dear sir, you really must."

## Report of the Health Officer.

## Some of the Conclusions Drawn From This Interesting Document.

The report of the Health Officer for the District of Columbia, recently submitted, is interesting, but even the most skillful statistician will find difficulty in reading any striking lesson into it. One notices with pleasure that deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were much less during 1902 than previously, and the optimist is prone to jump to the conclusion that this happy feature is a result of the anti-spitting laws. Dr. Woodward, however, hastens to inform the reader that such an inference is not founded in reason, as the measures against the spread of tuberculosis are of too recent origin. It is to be hoped that these measures will be rigidly enforced long enough to give them a complete trial, and even should they produce no effect upon future health reports, that they will still be kept in force in the interests of public decency.

The greater death rate among negroes, as compared with that for whites—29.13 in the former case, and 15.92 in the latter—is doubtless due to a combination of causes: Lack of proper medical attendance, dwellings that are improperly heated, unsanitary conditions, uncleanliness of climate. The improvement, shown by these figures, over the average percentage for the past ten years, denotes a betterment of conditions, and a higher grade of living; for it has been abundantly proven that the death rate rises and falls as a direct result of the enforcement of sanitary measures.

The most pleasing feature of the report is that dealing with infant mortality. Not only has the death rate among infants less than one year of age been less than ever before, but, notwithstanding the increase of population, fewer deaths have actually occurred. Parents should note that whooping cough is not the harmless disease which it is very generally thought, but, on the contrary, it is shown by these statistics to be quite dangerous, and to require prompt attention and care. There were 126 deaths from whooping cough last year in the District, from which statement it will be seen that it is more

dangerous than the more dreaded smallpox.

As a document of vital statistics the report is unsatisfactory, for the reason that the birth returns are confessedly incomplete, a deficiency which the authorities should make every effort to remedy in the future.

## A Ridiculous Attack.

## Lamentable Ignorance of Recent Political History.

Either the "Baltimore Sun" is absurdly ignorant of the history of the Postoffice Department investigation, or it assumes that its readers are. Whichever the case may be, its treatment of the Bristow report is funny. On Wednesday it printed a leading article on that subject, in which these statements are found:

The President is in a measure responsible for the evils that flourish at the Capital, since he has appointed officials who were incapable, it seems, of keeping themselves down to a minimum.

Some of the worst offenders are political politicians who were in the usual way given offices as rewards for political services. A civil service reform President should not have permitted this. No man should be given a public function merely because he has performed party drudgery. But it was done, and the scandal that has ensued cannot but injure the President and his party. The public has been made aware that the moral of the departments is not at present as good as it was some years ago—under President Cleveland, for example.

If this article were meant for the perusal of the inhabitants of Tahiti, or the inner social circles of Lhasa, it might pass muster, being not much more absurd than some of the state-ments about America which are current in foreign lands. But as reading intended for the eyes of intelligent Americans almost under the shadow of the Capitol, who have had access to the entire history of the postoffice investigation, and have, presumably, read reports which included the life-history of every discovered scamp, it looks peculiar, to say the least.

The man in the street knows that not one of the men who have been found cheating the department was appointed by President Roosevelt. His responsibility for their careers began with investigating them. He gave none of them an office as a reward for political services. What he did was to turn the rascals out, because they were rascals—a proceeding which no one can possibly disapprove. Perhaps it will injure the President and his party, if any other political party can be found which cares to stand by Machen and his associates, and take its orders from whatever place they may be obliged to select for their headquarters. That is a matter of taste.

The most ridiculous of all, however, is the last statement quoted, and it is a perfectly gratuitous piece of asininity on the part of the "Sun." Does that journal suppose for a moment that its readers do not know that President Cleveland appointed Machen, and that whatever injury the morale of that enterprising scallawag has done the department was at least started by Mr. Cleveland? If Machen received his office as a reward for political services, it is not Mr. Roosevelt, or even any Republican manager, who has cause to blush over the transaction.

No; if the "Baltimore Sun" considers pious horror of the postoffice scandal to be a becoming mental make-up, it should at least choose the proper people at whom to look cross-eyed. It is not becoming to praise the President who appointed a rascal and blame the President who found him out.

## Japan and Korea.

## The Possible Meaning of Japanese Diplomacy in the Hermit Kingdom.

The latest news from the East seems to indicate Japan's determination to retain firm hold of Korea, while allowing Russia to do as she likes in China. There is good reason for this, at any rate.

The "Hermit Kingdom" is passing through a peculiar stage of development, possible only to a country of its unique history. For countless generations the Koreans have been self-exiled from the world. With all the alertness of the Oriental, they have also his conservatism; with great possibilities of progress, they are as children in all that pertains to the outside world. Japan understands this, probably better than any other country, and is prepared to take advantage of it as she only can.

The Japanese are the only Orientals who have the capacity and disposition to be leaders. The Hindu invariably yields; it is his religion, it is his nature. His is a peaceful ideal. The Chinese are content with their own civilization, proud of it, attached to it, but they will never try to impose it on any other people. The Malay and the Arab have no idea of cohesion; it is not in them to rise above the tribal idea of government. But the Japanese combine with a civilization highly complex and of immense antiquity a certain adventurous disposition

which makes them unique among Oriental peoples. They will fight for their civilization, not passively, but aggressively, and they are so constructed that they can adapt themselves to almost any circumstances to gain their ends. It is not their nature to conquer and to make proselytes, but if they are driven to it they will do it; and no other Oriental people, save the Mohammedan Arab, will.

Korea, then, offers a good field for Japanese missionary work. The Koreans are the natural allies of the Japanese, possessing many of their characteristics, and taking naturally to Japanese ideals of civilization. In case of war between Russia and Japan, Korea is, apparently, to be the weapon with which Japan may strike. As, when primitive man first began to strike at his enemy with a stone or a stick instead of his fists, it marked an advance in reasoning, so, when one country can weld another into a weapon of defense, or use it as a barricade, it marks an advance in international relations. The Japanese are not going to depend entirely on their own resources and fighting weight in the event of conflict.

According to the "New York World," a jeweler explained the kleptomania of wealthy customers by saying that they were so used to seeing things that they owned that they absent-mindedly thought everything belonged to them. There is a pointer on excuses for use in international politics.

President Eliot has cut off the supply of "hot dog" and other midnight edibles at Harvard. If he had done it on the ground that the work of the football team was injured thereby the boys might have been more reconciled.

Somebody writes to a New York paper to suggest that teachers should go from class room to class room in the public schools instead of the children being required to do so, so as to save the wear on weak constitutions. It would also save the wear on shoes.

The "Medical Record" now says that there is peril in using handkerchiefs, since a healthy nose does not need one; but suggests no substitute for the handkerchief, which is distinctly unkind of the "Record."

The ring in the Postoffice Department is now in process of being finely chased.

Some people protest against what they call the Newport idea of marriage, but they have not yet told us what it is.

If Harvard beats Yale in the debate it will be taken by most of the students as a sort of consolation prize.

If the good work keeps on the departments will in time look more like a workshop and less like a museum of different kinds of graft.

If we are hunting for a watchdog of American civilization, how would it do to take "Hello, Central!"

The question which seems to be agitating the Republican household of faith just at present is whether the President will be compelled to support Hanna.

The Dowle converts seem to have some remnants of sense after all. They are afraid that if their leader once gets off to Australia he will stay there.

The University of Chicago will hang up its Christmas stockings as long as Santa Claus Rockefeller is around.

## In a Lighter Vein.

## All Serene.

I'm sure to get my turkey  
With good things grouped about;  
The prospect isn't murky,  
For I've invited out!

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Side Lights on History.

Having a few moments of leisure, Napoleon dumped another European King into the waste basket and put one of his relatives on the vacant throne.

"A fair exchange," he observed, sentimentally, "is no robbery." —Chicago Tribune.

## Supplying the Dust.

The other day a small boy, aged four, was alternately beating a rug with all his might and looking up at the sky with rapt attention.

"What are you doing, Charles?" his mother said.

"Oh, I'm just sending up some dust to God, so He can make some new people!" was the reply. —San Francisco Argonaut.

## Same Old Story.

The good old summer time has gone,  
And the ice has melted;  
And the man who used to shut the door  
Will leave it open wide.

—Chicago News.

## On the Sabbath.

"Tommy, stop that noise, and come here to me," said Mrs. Phamley. "Do you know whose day this is?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied Tommy, promptly.

"Whose is it?"

"Bridget's. Mary Ann was out last Sunday." —Philadelphia Press.

## A New Term.

Gertrude—Poor Madeline! She outmarried herself.

Gertrude—Yes, she married a duke, you know, and didn't have enough money to pay his bills. —Town Topics.

## Feminine Finance.

"I made \$50 this morning."

"How did you make it?"

"I saw something I wanted that cost that much, and I didn't buy it."

"I didn't have the money, so I am that much sicker." —Chicago Post.

## The Age We Live In.

To get rich quick, with reckless haste,  
We risk our little store;  
To get wise quick we cram the young  
With fifty kinds of lore.

To get strong quick we strain and pull,  
And eat food we never eat;  
Until it seems we moderns need  
A scheme to get slow quick.

—Life.

## STURDY ORIENTAL ATHLETES AMAZE MR. HILL'S GUESTS

Japanese Visitors Illustrate the Art of "Judo" in the Presence of an Audience of Noted Statesmen, Diplomats, and Clubmen—An Almost Unknown Science More Powerful Than Hypnotism and Capable of Dealing Death or Severe Injury.

A company of distinguished men, representing leading official and resident circles in Washington life, was assembled in the gymnasium of the Friends' Select School, in I Street, last night, to witness an exhibition in the Japanese art of "Judo," a method of self-defense somewhat akin to wrestling. The sixty spectators were guests of Samuel Hill, of St. Paul, Minn., a man of many accomplishments, but pre-eminently known as a world-traveler, ethnologist, and scientific investigator.

Mr. Hill welcomed his guests at the head of the stairway leading to the gymnasium floor. In the center of the hall was arranged a "squared circle," 12x16 feet in size, made up of Japanese mats of fine texture, raised slightly off the floor by wooden slats a few feet apart. This arrangement provided sufficient resiliency to prevent injury to the performers in falling heavily, as they did at every exercise illustrated.

Lined closely by the exercising mat, on the longer sides of the rectangular enclosure, were two groups of men whose names were widely known as statesmen, diplomats, soldiers, jurists, and clubmen.

The Athletes Introduced.

Into the center of this gathering of men in evening dress Mr. Hill escorted his two muscular proteges from the Orient. They were garbed in a wrestling costume of rough-fibered material of a texture resembling heavy toweling. It was loose about the throat, V-pointed over the chest, and retained in place by a sliding belt. Loose trousers of the same material reached almost to the ankles.

In a brief comment on the art of "Judo" as practiced in Japan, Mr. Hill introduced the two Orientals, Prof. Yamashita, of Tokyo, regarded as the most noted exponent of the art in the country of the Mikado, and his pupil, Mr. Yamaguchi, who, under the master's tutelage, has become almost as proficient. The two athletes bowed to the spectators.

Host Explains the Art.

By way of preface Mr. Hill explained the terrifying possibilities of the art which the two Japanese were to illustrate. It is the art, he said, of taking

advantage of an opponent's strength and turning it to his disadvantage. Proficiency in this method of self-defense makes the possessor of this knowledge safe against attack even with weapons. Mr. Hill explained, for which reason it is taught under oath to the Japanese police. With the agility acquired by practice it is possible for such a man to kill his antagonist, to break an arm or a leg in the most finished and artistic manner.

With some slight solicitude as to whether or not his words were accepted literally by his auditors, Mr. Hill made a most liberal offer. He said either of the Japanese athletes would have no hesitancy in convincing any person present that the possibilities of the art of "Judo" had not been overdrawn, if any such spectator desired a personal demonstration of the fearful truth. In the slight pause following this announcement several prominent clubmen were offered by their fellows for the proposed sacrifice, but personal consent was in each case lacking.

## A Science Unknown Here.

Mr. Hill concluded his preface by saying the two Japanese came to this country not to give public exhibitions, but as his personal guests, to show some of his friends what deep knowledge was stored in Oriental minds on matters which seem still a closed book to all Western civilization. Prof. Yamashita is the master of six degrees of the art, more than any other man now living. Only the first two degrees are permitted to be taught the Japanese police, so terrible is the power, greater than hypnotism, Mr. Hill said, in obtaining the mastery over a fellow-man. The art is religion with the Japanese, he added, applause being regarded as a tribute to the art and not to the performers, while contempt of its possibilities is held to be sacrilege.

With profound bows the two Japanese, at opposite corners of the mat, began their exhibition. The first few minutes were spent in "warming up" exercises, to extend the muscles and prepare them for the rough work to follow. The first movements were given with great deliberation in order that all the spectators might follow every twist and turn employed.

Then the performers went at their work with a will. The cautious vigi-

lance of the trained boxer or wrestler, which each of them, in the advance, proved of no avail when the master wrenched his hands on the pupil and illustrated his art.

"Swish," "B-rrr," "Bang," was the inevitable sequence of sounds, while instantaneousness of thought was rivaled by the transference of the pupil's muscular frame from one corner of the mat to the other.

The resounding whack which marked the successful termination of each demonstration seemed to hurt the tender feelings of the spectators inexpressibly more than the hardened muscles of Mr. Yamaguchi. Sometimes he made the journey by air-route, his feet describing a most perfect semi-circle, and repetition of this exercise in different directions ultimately furnished enough semi-circles to provide a many-rimmed halo for his master.

At other times the pupil became merely a human top, to be spun off into space. Again he was a clever tumbler, so disposing his limbs as to be perfectly comfortable, while the forces of nature and the applied power of his teacher were expending themselves according to scientific formulae. Every exercise showed possession of the strength of the athlete, the courage of the boxer, and the suppleness of the wrestler, to say nothing of the mastery of anatomy necessary to break bones artistically or benumb the brain by sudden pressure on a vital nerve.

## Used Host to Illustrate.

Mr. Hill's generosity in offering the services of his Japanese friends to convince any skeptics in the audience failed to bring out a volunteer for practical demonstration, led to the host himself undergoing a few illustrative tests.

On ankle, wrist and upper arm Prof. Yamashita applied a little pressure on a nerve and the huge form of his host writhed in a paroxysm of pain. Fortunately the Japanese manipulator immediately desisted, but the evidence of his power was sufficiently conclusive to deter any of the spectators from insisting upon similar treatment on the mat. The exhibition was concluded with congratulations to the two Japanese and a close inspection of the wonderful muscles which they have built up by constant application to their art.

## DESERTIONS FROM NAVY A CAUSE OF ANXIETY

Admiral Taylor Suggests Special Inquiry Into Motives Which Impel Men to Leave Service.

Twelve and one-half per cent of the enlisted men in the navy deserted in the past year, according to the annual report of Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, just made public.

Admiral Taylor says when the desertions exceed 9 per cent of the enlisted strength of the navy there is reason for a careful examination of the cause. It is estimated by the bureau of navigation that 1 per cent of the force will desert with food; 1 per cent on account of close quarters on shipboard; 3 per cent because of restricted liberty to go ashore, and 4 per cent for other causes, such as an innate love of change found in most enlisted men. This accounts for 9 per cent of the desertions, but leaves 3½ per cent unexplained.

In Admiral Taylor's opinion the harshness in language and bearing of officers to members of crews, and the disappointment of recruits who enlist to find easy service are accountable in a measure for the unusually large number of desertions.

The organization of a general staff is urged by Admiral Taylor, who says such an organization would not encroach upon the authority of any of the heads of bureau in the department, but would supply a directing force which the Secretary of the Navy would be able to utilize to great advantage in shaping the affairs of his department.

More cruisers are needed by the navy. In Admiral Taylor's opinion, he refrains from making any suggestion as to the number and class of cruisers required, but says cruisers are always needed in time of war to assist the battleships and are necessary in time of peace for such service as is required of American vessels in the Caribbean and on the east and west coasts of South America. Cruisers of light draft are needed especially for use in rivers and other shallow water.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE PERSONAL TAX STATUTE

To Change Time When Appraisers Meet, to Exempt Art Galleries, and Increase Certain Assessments.

Acting upon the request of the District Commissioners, the Assessor of Taxes, H. H. Darnelle, has completed the draft of a bill which the Board intends to urge upon Congress, providing for a change in the date of the meeting of the board of personal tax appeals; the exemption of art galleries from personal taxation; a levy of 4 per cent on the gross earnings of savings banks; an increase from 2 to 4 per cent tax on building associations; and that each bowling alley in the District be required to pay an annual tax of \$10.

A portion of the bill follows: "That, beginning with the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1904, the board of personal tax appeals of the District of Columbia shall convene on the Monday in February of each year, and continue in session to and including the second Monday in March of each year, instead of convening on the 15th day of November and continuing in session until the 15th day of December in each year, as now provided by law."

## DREYFUS AGITATION RAISES OLD GHOSTS

Out From Retirement and Obscurity Come Many Familiar Figures in the Case.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—A meeting of prominent Nationalists yesterday demonstrated that they are bitterly antagonistic to the action taken by the government in the Dreyfus case. Former war minister Cavaignac accused the government of disturbing the peace of the country by reviving the affair.

The bitter tone of the Nationalists is an indication of how the actual taking up of the case has revived all the old animosities and bitterness of the last ten years. Intense feeling is shown throughout governmental, political and army circles.

The universal theme of the newspapers, clubs, and society is that the revival of the case will again bring out prominently the leading actors in Dreyfus degradation.

Some of the most striking figures, including Zola and Colonel Henry, are dead. General Mercier has ceased to exercise influence in the war administration, and never speaks in the senate. Colonel Du Paty de Clam has retired, but continues to be an active figure, as does Count Esterhazy, who has become a pitiful personage. He has left the army, was divorced in 1899, and lives in London. General Zurlinden, former military governor of Paris, has retired. Most of the officers favorable to Dreyfus have been disgraced in one way or the other.

Colonel Picquart has become a Parisian newspaper man. Joseph Reinach, leader of the campaign for the revision of Dreyfus trial, is no longer a member of the chamber of deputies, but continues to conduct a literary campaign for Dreyfus' full restoration to the army.

## STATE AND CORPORATION WAR OVER MINING LAND

Minnesota Claims Title to Alleged Swamps, of Which Forakers Assert Possession.

A hearing has been set for December 16 before the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the contention of an ore mining corporation and the State of Minnesota over a quarter section of land near Duluth, which is said to bear rich mineral deposits.

Capl. Boston Foraker is moving in behalf of the corporation and his interests are being looked after by Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, his father. Minnesota is represented by a State assistant attorney general. Minnesota lays claim to the land on the theory that with other lands in the vicinity, it reverted to the State under the swamp land act, by which the Federal Government relinquished its ownership of such property. The corporation contends that the tract is not swamp land, and that it has acquired possession thereof.

## SHEEP UPSET DUKE'S AUTOMOBILE PARTY

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Duke of Newcastle met with an automobile accident while driving from the station to Clumber Monday with Lord Colin and Lady Aline Campbell. The automobile ran into a flock of sheep, and the chauffeur, instead of continuing on his way, was pitched out, but happily, no one was hurt with serious injuries.

## COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD

Lord Ronaldshay an Author—Contractor Made a Peer of Great Britain.

By THE MARQUESS DE FONTENAY.

Lord Ronaldshay, who is now in this country, is the eldest surviving son and heir of the Marquis of Zeland, and has achieved distinction in connection with his exploitations of Central Asia, which he undertook while serving on the staff of Lord Curzon, viceroy of India.

He has embodied his experiences in a clever book, entitled "Sport and Politics Under an Eastern Sky," in which exciting adventures, modestly told, and records of the bagging of plenty of big game, are interspersed with the expression of some shrewd views on the subject of the political situation in central Africa. Lord Ronaldshay is a good looking young soldier, and heir to a large fortune, the foundations of which were laid by an army contractor some of the eighteenth century.

## Contractor Made Peer.

This contractor found no difficulty in obtaining a baronetcy from the premier of the day, who stood in need of his contributions to the campaign fund of his party. His son, in turn, was elevated to the peerage with the title of Lord Dundas, which was transformed in the following generation into the Earldom of Zeland, a title based on the fact of the Dundas having purchased the Zeland estates and feudal rights of the Earls of Morton.

The peerage of Lord Zeland was advanced to the rank of marquis for his services as one of the viceroy's of command. Lord Ronaldshay, however, is regarded as one of the great matrimonial catches in English society.

## Alice in Troubadour.

Prince Frederick Ernest of Schoenburg-Waldenburg, from whom the Infanta Alice of Spain is now endeavoring to obtain a divorce, is a tall and rather handsome man, who belongs to one of the mediocrity houses of Germany, which is qualified therefore to contract matrimonial alliances with the reigning houses of Europe on a footing of equality.

The major portion of the estates of his house, which traces back its ancestry in an unbroken line to the year 1000, are situated in Saxony, and it is owing to this, as well as to the circumstance that the Schoenburg-Waldenburgs occupy seats in the Saxon house of lords, that the Infanta has applied to the Saxon tribunals for the dissolution of her marriage.

## Two Marriage Ceremonies.

The latter was contracted under the most unfortunate auspices, owing to the opposition of both the parents of the bridegroom and of the bride to the match. Indeed, it was in consequence of these obstacles that no less than six months intervened between the religious marriage at Viareggio and the civil marriage at Venice. For six months, therefore, the Infanta and the prince were in an awkward predicament, indeed, it may be said, in the eyes of the church, but not married in the eyes of the law.

It is fortunate under the circumstances that they did not begin their married life until the civil ceremony had been completed. For had they contented themselves with the religious ceremony and had anything occurred to postpone to a still later date the civil union, any child which might have made its appearance in the meantime would have been illegitimate in the eyes of the law, and the Infanta would have lost from the prince's name and title, but from even any share in the fortune of either father or mother.

The only known cases in modern times, at least as far as princely and royal houses are concerned, where the interval has been permitted to elapse between the religious and civil marriages.

The brother of the Infanta Alice, Don Jaime of Spain, and her sister and brother-in-law, the Infantes of Braganza, are now with her at Sorì, in Italy, and are consulting with their lawyers as to the steps to be taken to bring to the attention of the tribunals for the circulation of the wholly false story to the effect that the Infanta has eloped with her coachman.

## Baron in Disgrace.

The recent condemnation of young Baron Francis Joseph of Lecherfeld, of Vienna, to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labor, for the loss of his rank as a member of the nobility on conviction of the perpetration of a long series of frauds, serves to call attention to the fact that the Austrian, Russian, and the various German tribunals still exercise the right of degrading nobles, guilty of criminal offenses, of their titles and of their rank as scions of the aristocracy. The courts exercise their right in the name of the sovereign, who is the fountain of all honors, and who therefore may be considered as possessing the authority to declare forfeit any distinctions that his predecessors on the throne may have conferred.

In Austria and in Germany the monarchs only deprived nobles of their titles through the decree of the criminal courts. But in Russia the czars have taken this step without any regard to the action of the tribunals. In Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and in Scandinavia, neither the courts nor yet the monarch would be considered to have the authority to deprive a man of his noble rank, or to strip him of his titles, or to deprive him of his rank as a member of the nobility, while in England the question as to whether or not the crown retains this prerogative is a matter of controversy.

## Arthur Sebright's Career.

Arthur Sebright's conviction in London of swindling the foolish young Marquis of Downshire of his title and of fifteen hundred pounds' hard labor would probably find a final extinguisher upon the festive career of one of the most unscrupulous and worthless men in English society. Scion of one of the most ancient and noble families, he has been settled in Worcestershire for near 60 years, good-looking, well-named, and possessed of all sorts of influential connections. Arthur Sebright had, when he left college, a brilliant career before him.

He seems, however, to have been unable to stick to his path as an attorney, but he undertook, and after having figured repeatedly in the bankruptcy court in such a manner as to narrowly escape criminal proceedings; after having been mixed up in all sorts of unsavory affairs and after having been several times generally escaping either through his relatives' compromising matters with the prosecutor, or else thanks to some legal quibble—he has finally been brought to book, and sent to prison.

## Unheard Of.

Mr. Goodale—I hear Mr. Stoutley paid \$25,000 for a seat in the stock exchange? Mr. Goodale—Land ake! He certainly is fat, but I never s'posed he'd have to pay that much just to get a chair made to order.—Philadelphia Ledger.